



Urban District of Normanton.

To the Chairman and Members of the Normanton Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in submitting for your perusal the following report upon the Health and Sanitary Condition of the District for the Year 1925.

The Report is in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and contains a survey report of the previous four years.

During the period the Council have:—

- (1) Erected houses to relieve the house shortage.
- (2) Completed the sewage works extensions.
- (3) Almost completed the Public Baths and Public Hall so generously contributed to by the Normanton Area Miners Welfare Committee.

The work carried out on properties throughout the district, such as the conversion of privies to water closets, the removal of ashpits, etc., has tended to improve the health and sanitary condition of the district.

I am

Your obedient servant,

William Mc Ilie.

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1926.

The first of these is the fact that the number of persons who have been admitted to the hospital since the beginning of the year has been very small. This is due to the fact that the hospital is situated in a remote part of the country, and the number of persons who are able to travel to it is very small. The second of these is the fact that the number of persons who have been admitted to the hospital since the beginning of the year has been very small. This is due to the fact that the hospital is situated in a remote part of the country, and the number of persons who are able to travel to it is very small.

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Table showing the number of persons who have been admitted to the hospital since the beginning of the year.

Year	Male	Female	Total
1901	232	210	442
1902	232	210	442
1903	216	198	414
1904	232	210	442
1905	232	210	442

The Urban District of Normanton lies in the Eastern portion of the Wakefield Union, abutting on the Western boundary of the Pontefract Union. Its highest point is situated in Wakefield Road, near Woodhouse Common (212 feet above sea level) and from this point the land gradually falls to the North-east at Gilear Wood where the elevation is 50 feet above sea level and in this corner the sewage works are situated.

Normanton area is drained by the River Calder and is built on a clay which is of recent alluvial origin. This clay overlies drifted sand (and boulders) which in turn is above the middle coal measures. No coal is actually brought to the surface in the Normanton Area owing to the pit shafts having been sunk in adjoining districts where the coal is drawn from under the area and raised.

The district at the last census (1921) had a population of 15858. living on an acreage of 1228 acres. The estimated population for the year 1925 is 16870. The number of inhabited houses in the area for 1925 is 3340, and the number of families or separate occupiers for the same year is 3650. (approx.)

The population is chiefly engaged in coal mining, but there are a large number of railway employees, since Normanton is an important railway centre. Lesser numbers of the population are employed in stone quarries, brick making and the manufacture of the bye-products of coal at the chemical works.

Vital Statistics.

Births during the past five years.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1921.	28.8	232	210	7	15	464
1922.	26.3	223	192	9	6	430
1923.	25.6	216	188	10	9	423
1924.	25.4	226	186	10	3	425
1925.	25.1	226	179	10	10	425

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Table No. 1

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
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Table No. 2

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
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There has been a gradual fall in the Birth-rate for the last five years but this is not so marked in Normanton as over the rest of the Country generally.

Death Rate for the past five years.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Death Rate.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>		<u>Total.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
		<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>		
1921.	11.5	100	86	186	6 due to violence.
1922.	10.5	90	82	172	5 " " "
1923.	11.9	96	101	197	8 " " "
1924.	13.2	111	111	222	11 " " "
1925.	11.2	105	85	190	5 " " "

The Death rate compares very favourably with other similar districts. The chief causes of death during 1925 are respiratory diseases (including Phthisis, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.) which account for 62 deaths. Diseases of heart and blood vessels account for 40 deaths. Cancer has 17 deaths and Diarrhoea 7.

Causes of Death in 1925.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Measles.	-	1.
Whooping Cough.	-	1.
Diphtheria.	2	-
Influenza.	1	2.
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	1.
Meningococcal Meningitis.	1	-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	13	12.
Other Tuberculous Causes.	1	5.
Cancer, Malignant Diseases.	9	5.
Diabetes.	-	1.
Cerebral Haemorrhage.	13	3.
Heart Disease.	5	12.
Arterio Sclerosis.	5	2.
Bronchitis.	3	8.

(Causes of Death in 1925. Contd.)

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Pneumonia.	15	7.
Other Respiratory Diseases.	3	1.
Diarrhoea. (under 2 years.)	6	1.
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	1.
Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy.	-	2.
Congenital Debility and Malformations Premature Birth.	9	7.
Deaths from Violence.	3	2.
Other Defined Causes.	12	11.

Death Rate per 1000 of population for last five years.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Zymotic.</u>	<u>Phthisis.</u>	<u>Respiratory Diseases.</u>
1921.	1.1	1.1	2.5.
1922.	.7	.9	2.
1923	1.39	1.03	2.6.
1924	.95	1.13	2.98.
1925	.83	1.48	2.19.

The Death Rates from Phthisis and other Respiratory Diseases is high and is probably due to the overcrowding which exists in the District and as an aftermath of the war.

Deaths of Children under 1 year of age and the rate per 1000 Births during the last five years.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Death Rate.</u>
1921.	49	106.
1922.	42	93.
1923.	41	97.
1924.	46	108.
1925.	35	88.

The Death Rate for Children under 1 year is high when compared with rest of the Country but this is no doubt - accounted for by the higher birth rate. This death rate shows a tendency to fall and this is no doubt due to the Child Welfare Centre and the Health Visitor.

Hospitals.

The hospitals of which the Local Authority is one of the Constituent Authorities, are two in number situated in - Glasshoughton (small pox) and Hekton (fever) and are under the Normanton and District Joint Hospital Committee.

For the treatment of tuberculosis cases the hospitals are under the control of the County Council.

For maternity cases there is the Leeds Maternity Hospital.

For children there is the Womens and Childrens Hospital, Leeds.

Other cases are treated in the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield and the General Infirmary, Leeds.

All the hospitals are outside the Normanton Area.

No institutional provision is made for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the area.

Ambulance Facilities:— An ambulance is provided by the Joint Hospital Committee for infectious cases.

For non-infectious cases and accidents ambulances are kept by all the Collieries surrounding the area.

There is an obsolete ambulance which was formerly run by voluntary subscription but is now in the hands of a private owner. A district of the size and population of - Normanton should and ought to be able to maintain an up-to-date ambulance for general cases in the area.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, School Clinic and Tuberculosis Dispensary are run by the County Council at the

Parlison, Grove Hill Park. The Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases is in the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.

The Public Health Staff consists of:- the Medical Officer of Health (Part time) William M. Mc Ilie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

The Sanitary Inspector:- Walter Baxter, A.R.S.I.

No assistance is provided in the Health Department.

There is no provision made for home nursing of infectious diseases. For general cases there are two district nurses in the area, one is under the Normanton Nursing Association and the other is under the Hespeltown Nursing Association. The Local Authority has made no provision for nursing, (financially or otherwise.)

Midwives:- Six midwives practise in the district. No midwife is assisted or subsidised by the Local Authority.

Legislation in Force:-

General Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations relating to the Public Health in force in the district:-

The Private Street Works Act, 1892. adopted 1st. January, 1893.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890. Part iii adopted 11th. April, 1895.

De.	d.	d.	d.	Part <u>iv</u>
adopted	9th.	June,	1910.	

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890. adopted 1st. August, 1895.

The Public Libraries Acts 1892 and 1901. adopted 7th. July, 1905.

The Baths and Wash-houses Acts 1846 to 1899. adopted 31st. July, 1906.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1904. Parts II, III, IV, V, VI and section 95. comprised in Part X were by an order of the Local Government Board Act, dated the 3rd. November 1909,

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declared to be in force within the District as from the 24th. March, 1909.

Local Government Board Act 1858. adopted 5th. April, 1872.

The first meeting of the Local Board was held on -
1st. August, 1872.

Bye-laws as to Nuisance were made on 13th. August, 1894.

D^o. d^o. New Streets and Buildings - 8th. October, 1896.

D^o. d^o. Smithwaite Recreation Ground - 16th. Sept. 1902.

D^o. d^o. Parks and Pleasure Grounds - 2nd. April, 1912.

Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops were made on the 4th. December, 1906.

The water supply is obtained in bulk from the Wakefield Corporation pursuant to the provisions of the Wakefield Corporation Act 1924.

The water supply is ample, is continuous and is laid directly to the houses. No action has been taken in respect of any form of contamination. There is no plumbo-solvent action of the water.

Streams in the district are polluted but to no great degree. Ashfield Beck shows evidence of pollution from Altofts Terrace where the sewage is treated by a small septic tank for the 13 houses in the Terrace.

The drainage of the district is satisfactory. The sewerage is at present under discussion as during time of heavy rainfall, the sewers are unable to cope with the flow.

Closet accommodation in the district is partly privy and partly water. There are also 22 pail closets. The number of privies in the area is 1500 (approx.) and these are being gradually converted to the water carriage system. The number of water carriage type is approximately 1650. The policy of

the Council is for the ultimate conversion to the water carriage system.

Conversion for the Quinquennium.

<u>1921.</u>	<u>1922.</u>	<u>1923.</u>	<u>1924.</u>	<u>1925.</u>
65.	36.	42.	107.	5.

Ashpits have been done away with in the above and ashbins provided.

The scavenging of the district is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector and has been carried out satisfactorily during the past year. House refuse and the contents of privies and ashpits are removed to the Council tips. A certain amount of the night soil is disposed of to the farmers.

The scavenging is done by the Council's own staff.

Ashpits are cleansed twice weekly.

Dry ashpits weekly and fortnightly.

A number of wet ashpits are cleansed fortnightly and the remainder within the month.

There are situated in different parts of the Town 177 houses which have not the privilege of a separate sanitary convenience and the policy of the Council when conversions have been carried out has been to insist on a separate W.C. to each dwelling and up to the present time all conversions have been carried out under the Public Health Act, 1875.

On December 31st. 1925. there were in use:-

1432 Privies.

1650 Water Closets.

52 Waste water Closets.

22 Pail Closets.

804 Wet Ashpits.

49 Dry Ashpits.

1321 Dry Ashbins.

There are only two cesspools in the district, one at the Drill Hall in Carlton Street and one at the Cemetery House in

Cemetery Lane, both premises being too low to gravitate their waste waters into the Councils sewers, they are cleansed periodically and the contents deposited into the nearest sewer manholes only a short distance away.

Housing:— The house accommodation varies. Like most growing towns Normanton contains mostly modern buildings, but there are still many back to back houses with lack of through ventilation which does not make for good health. The shortage of houses and the taking in of lodgers tends in some quarters to overcrowding, but this has not been so marked in 1925. as in the previous part of the Quinquennium owing to the new buildings erected by the Council and Private Builders. The houses in the district are two-storied and generally speaking are good although many of the older properties require general repairs. There are no empty houses in the area.

There is a shortage of at least 350 houses, but this will probably be reduced in the near future by the Local Authority and private enterprise. Under private enterprise fully 30 buildings are contemplated and building in the Dalefields Area. The Local Authority has a scheme in hand for the erection of about 120 houses in the recently acquired Hanson House Estate.

Houses built and occupied during the last five years.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number built.</u>		<u>Total Houses Occupied.</u>
	<u>Local Authority.</u>	<u>Private Enterprise.</u>	
1921.	20	0	3189.
1922.	47	4	3240.
1923.	31	12	3283.
1924.	0	21	3304.
1925.	0	36	3340.

For General and miscellaneous matters relating to housing see Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Sanatorium Urban Sanitary District.

Summary of Housing Work During 1925.

Table showing action under Sections 14 and 18. of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act 1909, Section 28. of the 1919 Act, Section 10 of the 1923 Act, Sections 3, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, of the Housing Act 1925, and the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, dated September 2nd 1910, or matters arising therefrom.

Note:—In filling up Columns 8 to 12; 14 to 16; and 18 to 26; regard must be given to "Housing" work dealt with during the year, including arrears at end of 1924.

Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1924.		Houses inspected for "Housing" defects in 1925 under Acts and Regulations.		Houses not reasonably fit for habitation under Section 28, 1909, Section 10 of 1923, and Section 1, 1925.		Houses under Public Health Acts in cases of houses with minor defects not remediable under Section 28, 1909, Section 10 of 1923, and Section 1 of 1925.		Unfit Houses.		Appeals.		Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1925.	
0	1	Houses not reasonably fit for habitation. Section 28, 1909; and Section 10, 1923.											
11	2	Houses (recorded under "Housing") with minor defects (Public Health Acts)											
0	3	Houses totally unfit (Sections 17 and 18.) 1909.											
62	4	Total inspected and recorded.											
0	5	Houses found satisfactory on inspection.											
0	6	Houses needing further action. (allocated & dealt with under appropriate heads, Col: 7 to 12, or 13 to 16, or 17 to 26.)											
0	7	* Houses found with defects. (Being houses allocated from Col: 6. under above heading.) →											
0	8	Houses of this class remedied without formal notice.											
21	9	Houses in regard to which formal notices were served.											
21	10	Houses made fit after formal notice.											
0	11	Houses in respect of which the Council executed or were executing work in default of owner.											
0	12	Houses in regard to which owner elected to close house instead of complying with notices.											
0	13	* Houses with defects. (Being houses allocated from Col: 6. under above heading.) →											
45	14	Houses remedied without service of formal notice.											
14	15	Houses in regard to which formal notices were served.											
14	16	Houses made satisfactory after formal notice.											
0	17	* Houses found to be totally unfit. (Being unfit houses allocated from Col: 6. under above heading.) →											
0	18	Houses closed voluntarily.											
0	19	Unfit houses remedied without formal notice.											
0	20	Houses represented to Council for closing orders.											
0	21	Houses in respect of which closing orders were made.											
0	22	Houses closed after service of closing order.											
0	23	Houses made fit and closing order determined by Council.											
0	24	Houses demolished voluntarily.											
0	25	Houses for which demolition orders were made by Council.											
0	26	Houses demolished compulsorily.											
0	27	Appeals against notices under Section 28, 1909, or Section 10, 1923, or Section 3, 1925.											
0	28	Appeals against closing orders under Section 17, 1909; Section 14 (4), 1925.											
0	29	Appeals under Section 17 (6) 1909, or Section 11, (6) 1925, refusal to determine closing orders.											
0	30	Appeals against demolition orders Section 18, 1909; Section 14, 1925.											
15	31	Houses not reasonably fit for habitation. Section 28, 1909; Section 10, 1923; Section 1, 1925.											
4	32	Houses (recorded under "Housing") with minor defects (Public Health Acts)											
0	33	Houses totally unfit (Sections 17 & 18, 1909; Sections 9, 11, 14, 1925.											

* The total of the three columns 7, 13 and 14 should equal Column 6.

Other Action in regard to Housing:—

Total number of houses in district... 3340. Number of working-class houses... 3234.

General standard compared with that of the Ministry of Health in Manual Vol: 1, 1919. Many need general repairs.

Obstructive Buildings. Any building represented by M.C.H. under Sec. 38.(1) 1890, or Sec. 19. 1925 Act? 0

Result of action (if any) 0

Unhealthy Areas. Any representations under part I or II of the 1890 Act or part II of 1925 Act? If so give particulars 0

Re-construction Schemes. Have L.A. directed any to be prepared under Sec. 39 of 1890 Act or part II. of the 1925 Act? 0

Conversion of Houses. Any houses acquired for division into separate tenements, under the 1919 Act or of closed houses under Section 4. 1925 Act? If so give particulars 0

Penalty on re-letting houses ordered to be closed. Any action under Section 12 of 1925 Act? 0

Unfit Houses. Any complaints by Local Government Electors under Sec. 31. of 1890 Act as amended by the 1923 Act or Section 10. 1925? —

D^o d^o. Any complaints by Parish Councils under Section 6(2) of the Local Government Act, 1894? —

Any action under Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 to 1923? None.

Any scarcity of houses. If so, where? Yes, throughout the district.

Any overcrowding in houses and where? Yes, general.

Any special activity in house building, and where? 12 by Council in Inydale Lane, 34 by private enterprise Dalefields Estate.

Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under Section 17 (7) 1909 Act, or under Section 18. 1925 Act? None.

Total number of houses built in the district under state aided and all conditions in 1925. (a) Working Class Dwellings 34
(b) Other 0

State-aided Housing Schemes.

A. Scheme under 1919 Act.

Number of houses erected in 1925.

(1) By Council None.

(2) By Private Builders' Subsidy 34

THE HISTORY OF THE

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IN GREAT BRITAIN

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B. Scheme under 1923 Act

Have Council propounded a scheme under this Act? No.

Has a scheme been submitted to the Ministry of Health for their approval? Has it been approved?

If scheme is approved, please enclose particulars of same

Is assistance given to private individuals?

(a) By lump sum Yes If so, how much £ 75

(b) By annual payments for 20 years of £

(c) By periodical payments to a Building Society

Number of houses completed by Local Authority under this Scheme in 1925.

D^o d^o Private Persons d^o d^o

D^o d^o Public Utility Societies d^o

C. Scheme under 1924 Act

Number of houses provisionally approved by Ministry 12 ^{non-}parlour type.

Number of houses specifically approved by Ministry 12

Number of houses completed under special conditions None.

Number of houses purchased with approval of Ministry. None.

Total Number of houses provided under all state aided schemes in 1925. 34.

Town Planning.

Have Council joined a Regional Town Planning Committee in 1925? Yes.

If so, which? Leeds and Bradford Regional Town Planning Committee.

Have Council passed a resolution in 1925 deciding to prepare a scheme? No.

Any scheme contemplated? No.

Have Council propounded a scheme in 1925? No.

Has a scheme been finally approved by the Ministry of Health in 1925? No.

Has a scheme been submitted to the Ministry of Health in 1925. No.

Has a preliminary statement been prepared and submitted to the Ministry for approval in 1925. No.

[illegible]

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Periodical inspection has been carried out during the period. For particulars see Sanitary Inspectors Report.

Prevalence and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

The notification of Infectious Diseases Act has been fully carried out by the Medical practitioners in the area. There is still a large number of Diphtheria cases and if attention was paid to the improvement of side streets there should be a fall in the incidence of this disease. Dust, etc, from the bad surfaces of these streets has an important bearing on this disease and all throat complaints.

Pathological and Bacteriological specimens are examined and reported on at the County Hall, Wakefield, and free use of this has been made.

No vaccination or revaccination has been carried out by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations 1914. There have been no cases of small pox or contacts in the area.

Disinfection is carried out in all cases of infectious diseases by the Local Authority and disinfectants are given free of charge by the same body. There is need for a more efficient manner of disinfecting the beds and bedding of Tuberculous patients on removal to sanatoria and after death. The removal to a steam disinfector as carried out in the case of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc, would be more satisfactory and the desire for this is often expressed by members of the patients family.

A steam disinfecter could be installed for this and other purposes by the Local Authority at no great cost in connection with the new baths as here there will be ample steam pressure.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1925.

<u>Diseases.</u>	<u>Total cases notified.</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital.</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>
Smallpox.	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever.	13	7	0
Diphtheria.	27	24	2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid.)	2	2	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Pneumonia.	82	0	22
Erysipelas.	19	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica.	1	0	1

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during past five years.

	<u>1921.</u>	<u>1922.</u>	<u>1923.</u>	<u>1924.</u>	<u>1925.</u>
Small pox.	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever.	34	36	18	13	13
Diphtheria.	35	32	34	25	27
Enteric Fever.	10	2	7	9	2
Puerperal Fever.	0	2	2	2	0
Pneumonia.	136	78	116	109	82
Erysipelas.	20	12	12	17	19
Encephalitis Lethargica.	0	0	0	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1	2	0	0	1

Tuberculosis. Cases and Mortality for the past five years.

	<u>Cases notified.</u>			<u>Deaths.</u>		
	<u>Preliminary.</u>	<u>Non-preliminary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Preliminary.</u>	<u>Non-preliminary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1921.	31	14	= 45.	18	8	= 26.
1922.	26	12	= 38.	14	4	= 18.
1923.	27	8	= 35.	17	6	= 23.
1924.	30	9	= 39.	19	10	= 29.
1925.	33	13	= 46.	25	6	= 31.

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 or the Public Health Act 1925 (Section 62).

All tuberculosis schemes are under the administration of the West Riding County Council who fully co-operate with the Local Sanitary Authority. The County Council provides a dispensary in the district with a medical officer and a visiting nurse who supervise tuberculosis cases. The Tuberculosis Officer co-ordinates his work with the Medical Practitioners and Schools M. O. of the area and the officials of the dispensary make arrangements for the examination and supervision of contacts and the provision of extra nourishment of patients living at home.

The County Council also make arrangements for the treatment of non pulmonary tuberculosis.

Journal of the

Proceedings of the

General Assembly of the

Presbyterian Church of the

United States of America

for the year 1856

held at the City of New York

on the 1st day of May

1856

and adjourned

on the 10th day of May

1856

Sanitary Inspector's Report for 1925.

Council Offices,

May 12th 1926.

To the Chairman and Members

of the Normanton Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you a report of the work done in my department during the year ending December 31st 1925.

The following is a Summary of Work done:—

5 Water closets and 5 ashbins were provided in place of 5 privies and ashpits done away with: two additional water closets were provided to old property.

34 Water closets and 5 waste water closets were repaired.

28 Water closets, 14 waste water closets and 116 house drains were
9 cases of sewage in cellars were remedied. unstopped.

16 new trapped sink waste pipes were fixed.

9 cases of dirty houses,

5 cases of overcrowding,

6 cases of foul accumulations, and

4 cases of animals improperly kept, } were dealt with.

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection:— 13 cases of Scarlet Fever, 24 cases Diphtheria, 2 cases of Enteric Fever and 50 cases of Tuberculosis, were notified during the year. 49 rooms and their contents were disinfected by formalin lamps and sprayer.

Housing:— 62 Houses were inspected and reported on under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, the most common defects being defective and leaky roofs, defective eaves gutters and fall pipes—all three of which are sources of much dampness—absence of window cords rendering the opening and closing of

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windows difficult for ventilating and cleaning purposes and in many cases cracked and ill-set ovens upon which the housewife has to depend for cooking and baking, 5 houses were found in good repair and 42 had their defects remedied by the end of the year.

Scavenging:— During the year 11,171 loads of nightsoil and house refuse were removed; 5,880 loads were deposited at the Council's Tip between Ashfield Beck and the railway, 2,836 loads were deposited at the Council's Tip at Loscoe; 2,268 loads were deposited on the land and 187 loads were deposited in the Quarry in Inydale Lane, 163 loads of tradesmen's waste paper and packing were removed and burnt in the Council's furnace.

Slaughter Houses:— There are 16 private slaughter houses in the district, 15 being licensed and 1 registered, 9 are in regular use for Cattle slaughtering, 4 in regular use for the slaughtering of Swine and 1 for Sheep and Calves, these slaughter houses accommodate 23 local butchers, there are in the district 36 retail Beef and Pork butchers inclusive of the 4 which stand in Westfield Market on Saturdays; regular visits being paid to the latter by the M. O. H. and myself.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, which came into operation on the 1st of April, 1925, has greatly facilitated the inspection of meat at the time of slaughter, 128 visits were paid to slaughter houses during the year; the quality of meat killed is of a high standard; on examination it was found necessary to condemn the whole of the carcass and offals of a Cow. Generalized Tuberculosis;— 3 Livers - Abscesses, 12 Lungs - Tuberculosis, 2 small Pigs - Jaundice, Heads and Tongues of 2 Pigs - Tuberculosis; in 2 cases acting on the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health the stripping of the pleura of 2 beast carcasses was allowed.

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The Meat regulations state that before slaughtering a food animal due notice shall be given to the Local Authority's executive officer, by this means pigs reared and killed at home by householders for their own consumption are examined at the time of slaughter, and records kept, previous to the order no notice was necessary and no examination was made, 39 pigs were so killed to December 31st.

Offensive Trades :— There is only one offensive trade in the district, that of a Tripe boiler, whose premises are periodically inspected and found satisfactory.

Factories and Workshops :— We have 25 workshops, mostly small places, two wholesale and ten retail bakehouses on the register, all of which are periodically visited.

Cowsheds and Milkshops :— There are 8 cowsheds in the district housing an average of 82 cows, in some cases the cleanliness of the cows leaves much to be desired and it is to be hoped that the farmers of the future will realise the advantages to be gained by regular grooming not only in the better keeping of the milk produced under more hygienic conditions, but also in the health and well being of the animals themselves. There are 3 wholesale producers and ten retail purveyors on the registers, milk is brought into the town from Altofts, Warmfield, Kirksthorpe, Leydale, Ecton and by rail.

No samples of milk were taken during the year for analysis by the Public Analyst. No applications for licenses were received for any special designation under the Milk (special designation) order 1923, 25 visits were paid to cowsheds during the year.

Miscellaneous :— Of the defects found and dealt with under the Public Health Act 1875, 45 were remedied without formal notice either verbally or by letter, whilst 17 Statutory Notices were served and complied with.

21 Statutory notices were served under the Housing Regulations two being outstanding at the end of the year.

135 complaints were received and investigated, 96 letters were sent out and 65 visits paid to infected houses.

24 visits were paid to Ice cream makers.

19 D^o d^o Schools.

16 D^o d^o Bakehouses.

45 D^o d^o Workshops.

35 D^o d^o in connection with drainage work.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Walter Baxter.

